

Polit. Pamph. vol 122.
THE
English Nation VINDICATED

FROM THE
Calumnies of FOREIGNERS;

In ANSWER to the
Hanover LETTER: K

A late PAMPHLET, intitled,
POPULAR PREJUDICE

CONCERNING
PARTIALITY *to the* INTERESTS of
HANOVER, *its Subjects, and the Hanoverian Troops in British Pay, freely examin'd, &c.*

To which is added,

A MEMORIAL to King George I. on the Part
of *Muscovy*, and Abstracts of TREATIES, with
necessary Observations; proving incontestibly the
Rectitude of *English* PREJUDICE, concerning
Partiality to the Interests of H—r.

*Nam vitiis novo sine nascitur: Optimus ille est,
Qui minimis argetur. Amicus dulcis, ut æquum est,
Cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce,
(Si modo plura mihi bona sunt) inclinet, amari;
Si volet: hæc Lege in trutina ponetur eadem.*

HOR. Sat. III. lib. 1.

L O N D O N :

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THE
English Nation VINDICATED
FROM THE
Calumnies of FOREIGNERS

HONEST LETTER:
A NOVELLUS
POPULAR PREJUDICE

PARTIALITY to the INTERESTS of
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the late in British property

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T H E
English Nation Vindicated, &c.

BEFORE I would venture drawing my Pen upon one of your high Mettle, I consulted all the Officers of my Acquaintance, who had served abroad last Campaign, to learn by what Title I should distinguish you, well knowing how jealous you Foreigners of the Blade are of these momentous Punctilio's of Honour. But tho' I pointed out from your own Learned Labours, that you must be a Man of great Consequence, as being highly *in the Confidence of your P——e*, yet would not any of them venture to ascertain your Quality; saying, *That so many of your Countrymen had been highly caress'd and confided in, it was impossible to select one from so great a Number.* After so reasonable, and probably so just an Excuse, it would have been impolite to press the Matter farther; therefore am I, and I hope in your own Opinion, excusable for entering the Lists without the Ceremonial of your Quality of *Count* or *Baron* affix'd to my Answer to your *Cartel* to a whole Nation.

Tho' the unguarded Freedoms you take with
 y Countrymen in general might entitle me to
 use Reprizal without any Ceremony whatever,
 yet as I would efface, if possible, your Prejudice
 in regard to *English Politeness*, I chuse to apolo-
 gize for such Liberties as I may be oblig'd to
 take, by assuring you that I shall use none but
 what necessarily arise from the Subject. (1) *That*
diminutive Stock of Politeness, for which, you say,
we are indebted to the French, shall be wholly
 laid out, as in Justice it ought, in the Service of
 so consummate a Judge as a *German Courtier* ;
 for such, surely, you must be, that have the
 Happiness of being in the *Confidence* of the
 greatest G——n P——e in the World.

After so solemn an Avowal of my Intention
 to treat you with all possible *Politeness*, I am ex-
 tremely sorry to be oblig'd to tell you, That I
 verily believe you to be what you are pleased to
 let us know you are, a G——n and a *Foreigner*.
 You are known for the *first* by the Grossness of
 your Censures and Reflections, and for the *latter*
 by your Ignorance of the Laws, Habits, Histo-
 ry, and Politics of the Nation you attempt deli-
 neating: As you would pass for a mighty Re-
 verer of *Truth* yourself, you cannot in Honour be
 offended at another's paying Her Homage.

Had you borrow'd any of that *French Sçavoir*
Vivre, which you are pleas'd to refuse the *English*,
 you never would have attack'd a whole Nation
 indiscriminately, for Wrongs, supposing any had
 been done you, committed by a few only: And
 had you the least Knowledge of this Nation, you
 would have known, that we are above being *jea-*
lous of any poor, obscure People, little esteem'd

in their own Country, and known only of Foreigners, by the *Partiality* with which they are distinguished from the bravest, richest, freest, and most generous Nation in *Europe*.

You yourself admit of our Opulency ; and well you may, since your Country has so greatly benefited by it ; but had you not own'd it, the enormous, yet unnecessary Expence we have borne since you and we have been Fellow Subjects, is an irrefragable Proof that we have been the richest Nation in *Europe* : I won't answer, however, that we are so at this Time ; or that we shall have any Wealth at all left us, if you and we continue much longer the same Itch of *Asking* and *Giving*. That we are the *freest* People in *Europe* is out of all Doubt ; and how else but by being the *bravest* could we have continued to be the *freest* Nation in the World ? *Freedom* is the natural Consequence of *Resolution* : The latter is the Tree, the former the Fruit ; and wherever that enchanting Fruit is found, there, indisputably, are Valour, Steadiness, and every other stern Virtue that can adorn human Nature.

Perhaps your Language makes no Difference between *Jealousy* and *Contempt*, but ours does ; and should you ever come to be *naturaliz'd* here, as you seem to expect (2) from *Assurances* given, you say, of removing all *Disqualification* in Time, you will necessarily learn our Language ; and then, if you don't already, you will know, that a Man may *contemn* the Object of his *Jealousy*, and yet be *jealous* of HIM only who shall *cherish* that Object : Therefore, plume not yourselves upon a *Superiority* which *Jealousy* naturally implies ; the *English* allow you none, nor even an Equality :
And,

And, are they *jealous*, 'tis of their P——e only, for whom their Love is too intense to bear the Thoughts of being rivalled in his Royal Breast.

Jealousy necessarily implies *Love*; and for this Reason, is always excusable; but in the Instance before us, 'tis *Emulation* as well as *Love*. A glorious complicated Crime, if it be deem'd one! How happy is the P——e, whose Subjects are emulous of each other for the Honour of being near his Person, and discharging the Duties incumbent upon them?

Having said thus much to justify us to our Monarch, who is too equitable to condemn a *Jealousy*, or rather an *Emulation*, resulting from Zeal and Affection, I will consider the Scope of your Charge against my Countrymen, and your Vindication of your own. I shall examine next your Arguments, vain as they are, to prove that the Interest of the E——e had no Share in the Politics of our Cabinet; to which I shall add, as you do, a *Memorial* and Observations upon it, proving that the Interest of H——r, and no other, could be intended by all our Measures in the late Reign. As for the present, the exorbitant Expence, the *Partiality*, the Conduct and Success of the last *Campaign*, among many other Instances, point out obviously the Interest that is pursu'd.

You seem to think your Countrymen very ill used for being deemed by the Writers on this Side the Water, more favour'd and cherish'd than the *English*; and are very angry, that you should be envied for the Favours conferr'd upon you. Pray consider a little the Difference of your Merit and ours; the Difference of our Pretensions,

sions, and the Difference of our Usage. If one of your cholerick Temper can reflect coolly and impartially, I doubt not your Rancour will be changed into Admiration of our Patience, when you shall have consider'd both Nations in their proper Lights.

You can claim Merit with our common S——n only as being dutiful and affectionate, but we pretend not only to that passive, but the more active Merit of having placed him over us, preferable to any other, when we might have chosen any other Family. In Consequence of an Act so infinitely meritorious on our Side, our Pretensions rise in Proportion; yet how different has been your Usage, without any active Merit in the World, and ours, with all the Merit both active and passive, which a Nation could have to S——ns! — You have been favour'd, caress'd, and cherish'd, eas'd of Taxes and enrich'd, whilst we have been slighted, treated in every Respect like Step-Children, and tax'd, loaded, cramp'd, and incumber'd, as if we had been a Colony of the E——e's, or rather the Victims of her Conquests.

You are Subjects, you'll say, as well as we *English*, and therefore have an equal Right to Protection and Favour. Granted; provided always you are not protected nor favour'd more than we; and that you cost *England* no more than *England* costs *Hanover*. Again, you love the Sovereign better than we, are more obedient and dutiful, and would go greater Lengths to serve him. All this is flatly deny'd: You may fawn more, but can't love more; you may cringe lower, but can't be more loyal; and may make more fulsome Professions of Services, but want the

the Courage to go as far as *Englishmen* to maintain the Glory of their K——g and Country.

To a Soldier, such as you paint yourself, what can be more terrible than the being tax'd with Want of Courage? All this is true; and therefore my Consolation is, that we are too far asunder for you to take Personal Reparation: You are snug in the *Rear*, I in the *Front*, where your Countrymen thought proper to leave mine lately to maintain singly the Glory of your P——e. If the Fault was not yours, I readily ask your Pardon for suggesting any Thing injurious to your Personal Resolution; but if it was owing to *Partiality*, can you condemn our *Jealousy*?

Be not shock'd that I tax your Countrymen with Irresolution till you hear my Reason. When you do, and consider it, you will absolve me of Uncandidness as well as Impoliteness. If you be not as much a Stranger to the *Roman* as you are to *English* History, you may learn from *Tacitus*, That *National Valour and Freedom sink together*. Speaking of the *Gauls*, who were the bravest People in the World till the *Romans* had entirely subdu'd them, he adds, *Amissa Virtute pariter ac Libertate*. (1) You boast of having the same Ancestors with the *English*, or rather, that our *Saxon* Ancestors were sprung from you. Excuse me if I believe neither; because you have no one Quality, and that the modern *Saxons* have many, which may be traced amongst us, and of which we are proud. They are industrious and rich, you lazy and poor: They are the *Freest*, and consequently the bravest Nation in G——y, you the most abject S——es, and consequently the rankest C——ds.

Pray

(1) p. 12, 13.

Pray startle not at the Harshness of the Description. It belongs to you but in common with all other Nations, who, like you, have lost their Freedom. Liberty, being the only, at least the noblest Incentive to Valour, when that is lost, Men may stand in Ranks to be cut to Pieces; but the Motive is *Fear*, and not *Glory*. For Slavery and true *Glory* are incompatible. An enlisted Slave may stand to be knock'd on the Head, but he owes to Discipline and not to Valour that Steddyness, which renders him in that respect, of any Use to his Country. It wou'd be equally, perhaps more dangerous, for him to turn his Back upon the Enemy and run for it, than stand his Ground and face him. He might find the Laws of Discipline more rigorous than the Edge of the Enemy's Sword: And very often a Coward Battalion or Corps, have had worse Quarters from their own commanding Officers and Fellow Soldiers, than from the Enemy. This would have been the Fate of the Troops of a certain E——e, you are no Stranger to, at *Landen* and *Malplaquet*, if my Lord *Orkney* had been permitted to inflict adequate Punishment on *Run-aways*; and probably at *Dettingen*, if they had been permitted to have shared in the *Danger* and *Glory* of that Action.

In Answer to what has been objected, by some of our Writers, to the *Bravery* of your Countrymen at *Landen* and *Malplaquet*; and in 1703, in suffering the Prince of *Hesse* to be beaten, because they could not be persuaded to hazard the joining him to raise the Siege of *Landau*; What do you answer, I say, to this Charge, which is of a very long standing, and which, however antique and publick, has never before

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now

now been attempted to be refuted? only, (1) *that Lamberty, who relates these Facts, Vol. II. p. 645. the most partial and abandoned Writer that ever attempted to inform the Publick, is an inspired, infallible Penman with the English.*——

This may be a *G*———*n* logical Conclusion; it may be Argument at *H*———*r*; but assure yourself, it gives no manner of Satisfaction here at *London*.

Your Description of *Lamberty*, shews you to be as little acquainted with his true Character, as you are with the History and Genius of the *English*; your Correspondent at the *Hague*, may if he will, inform you what Reputation he bears there as a candid and judicious Writer.

If Monsieur *Lamberty* had not the Suffrages of all the Learned of *Europe*, to oppose to your single Testimony, his Agreement with yourself in regard to the Affair of 1703, should induce you to treat him less disrespectfully. You say, pag. 7, and 8. “ But supposing our Commander “ in Chief, had refused to march to the *Upper Rhine*, was he not warranted by the Treaty “ of Convention in 1702, between Queen *Anne*, “ and our August House? By the fifth Article “ of that Treaty, which has been lately so often “ mentioned and improved to our Disadvantage, “ our Troops were not to be commanded to “ any great Distance from the *Lower Rhine*.”

———After this you give us two Articles of the Treaty, to prove that your Troops were warranted to look on, whilst the Prince of *Hesse* was beaten and *Landau* taken. This may be a Plea in favour of Troops, as *Mercenaries*, but none as brave Men. The literal Observation of such a Treaty may be a Plea in Bar of stopping their

(1) pag. 28.

their Pay, but will never wipe the Stain contracted.

—Let us hear *Lamberty* to this very Point.

“ The *Hanoverian* Troops, says he, in 1703
 “ refusing to march with the Prince of *Hesse*,
 “ to raise the Siege of *Landau*, he was beaten
 “ and the Town taken.” And immediately
 after, the Author adds, *This Refusal was upon*
Pretence that it would carry them too far from
Home: Is not this the very indentical Reason
 you yourself give, when you assert, *they were*
warranted by Treaty not to go any Distance from
the Lower Rhine? ——— *Lamberty's Pretence*
 was no other, nor could he intend it but in your
 Sense; that is, *warranted by the Letter of a Trea-*
ty: Therefore ought you to be reconciled to an
 Author, who states your Case as you do your-
 self. The Author indeed, goes a Step farther
 than perhaps you would wish him to go, when
 he says; *but the Electorate of Hanover thought*
it necessary to make an Apology for their Con-
duct. ——— Hence, you may see that we *English*
 are not the only that arraign'd that Body of
 your Troops of Pusillanimity. Your own Court
 did it tacitly, by making an *Apology* for their
 Conduct on that glorious Occasion of promoting
 the Common Cause, and acquiring Honour to
 themselves.

Here, it may not be improper, once for all,
 to justify myself with regard to our August Royal
 Family, who, in this very Instance, by making
 an *Apology* for the pusillanimous Conduct of
 their Troops, shew that they are of a different
 Mould from their *German* Subjects. Therefore,
 be it known to you and all the World, that I
 do not, nor can't, without the most flagrant
 Injustice, mean or intend to include the Princes

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of the royal Family in any Description, Suggestion or Insinuation I may be obliged to, concerning the Courage or any other Virtue or Vice of *Hanoverians*, in order to vindicate my own Countrymen, the *English*, from your Calumnies and Aspersions. The Dispute lies solely between you and me; that is, between the Subjects of *H——r* and *Englishmen*. The *P——e* is quite out of the Question. He, and all the *P——es* of his most august House, *born Abroad*, are as exempt from any Vice or Imperfection imputed by me to *H——ns*, as those born *here at Home*, are from any imputed to the *English*, by you or any other *Hanoverian* Declaimer.

Thus much, I thought proper to say to obviate the Cavils of weak, or as you call it, *Jaundiced* Minds. What I say, is Truth; 'tis Decent; and, in so captious and *jealous* an Age as the present, it may not be *unnecessary*. I shall only add, that my Reverence for our common royal *Parent* and his august Offspring, is a Shield that shelters you and your Countrymen from that Keeness of an *English* Pen, which you so meritoriously deserve for your excessive Freedoms with a Nation that placed your *S——'s* on the most glorious and splendid Throne in *Europe*. This last Consideration, methinks, should induce you to be more reserved in your Reflections on a People, to whom your *P——e* and his Family are so signally obliged. But how can I expect that a Man would treat us with any Deference on this Account, who assures us, (1) *That the late K—— accepted of our Crown with Reluctancy, and was persuaded to it only by the Intreaty*

Intreaty of a She-Favourite, whom he often upbraided for invieghling him from his Peace and Quiet ?

I have often heard his late M——y's *Reluctancy* to honour us with his Presence, whisper'd about soon after the Accession ; but till now, I look'd upon it as an idle Tale, or one raised to prejudice the Interest of the royal Family. You are a H——n, was, you say, on the Spot, and in the Intimacy of that P——'s Confidants ; therefore it would be a sort of Heresy to disbelieve what comes from so illuminated a Pen.—— Besides, you may have been a Confident yourself, though your Modesty won't permit you to own it ; but whether you were or no, we are assur'd, upon your own infallible Testimony, that you are one at present ; and not only a *great Confident*, but a great Man, a great Officer, and a Counsellor.—— Who dare disbelieve so distinguished an Author ; especially one who is his Country's Champion, and throws down the Guantlet to all the (2) *Beef and Pudding Eaters*, within the narrow Seas ? For my Part, I dare no more question the Veracity of so exalted a Writer, than I ought, from that lamented Prince's whole Conduct, to doubt, that *England* and the *English* were less indifferent to him, than *Hanover* and *Hanoverians*.

I am sensible, that the Disaffected did not so readily assent, as I do, to that great Prince's *Partiality* to this Country and Nation. But in that as in the present, and all Reigns, there will be Men infected with the Jaundice of Jealousy and Doubt. Who, but Men that had catch'd the
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Infection, would be so unreasonable as to suppose that P——e *partial* to his native Country, because he delighted to be there, laid out his Money there, made Purchases there, and made Wars and Alliances, to advance and protect her?—— Well, whatever infectious Surmises there may have been in the late Reign, there are none in the present. And, now that I am back'd by the H——r Champion, I may, and do hereby drop the Gauntlet, for any *English* Incendiary, that dare take it up to maintain, that there is, or has been, the least Cause given in the present happy Reign for a Suspicion of *Partiality* to the Interest of the Electorate. Let him stand forth, who dares insinuate any Accusation so groundless.

But to return to the Subject of the late K——'s *reluctancy* to accept of so inestimable a Present as the Crown of the most potent Kingdom in the World, what could it mean? Was he afraid he could not brook the Frankness of a *Free People*, after so long a Habit of ruling over S——s? or was he more squeamish on the Subject of *Right* and *Wrong* than P——s generally are? But this Consideration, tho' obligingly insinuated, by those who had the Start of you in glossing his *Reluctancy*, could be of no manner of Weight with one, who could not or would see, that it was less Criminal to wrong one Man, supposing any committed, than a whole Nation, which was the Case, if there be either Truth or Weight in the *Memorial* I present you with, in return for yours. The Millions spent in the alternate Wars with *Sweden* and *Russia* in the Beginning of that Reign, to which my *Memorial* relates, and the Interrup-

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tions of our Trade to the *Baltick*, are such Articles of *Wrong*, as greatly exceed any that could be committed in the Acceptation of an offer'd Crown.

But we have your infallible Authority that his late Majesty's *Reluctancy* to come over to us, proceeded solely from our own *Crimes* and *Vices*. ——— What Pity 'tis, that the worst of our Vices, *Corruption*, had at last got the better of his *Reluctancy*? ——— but of this, more hereafter. “ He knew, you say, (1) the Nation, “ was no Stranger to their Behaviour to their “ K——s, knew their Levity, and Unsteadiness, their Propensity to Faction, to Opposition, and *Corruption*, &c.” ——— In these few Words, lie not only all the Force of your Vindication of the late K——'s *Reluctancy* to accept of our Crown, but likewise of your Charge against the whole *English* Nation.

I can say nothing to his late Majesty's Opinion of us, tho' I will that it was very ill-founded, if it was what you represent it; but Experience might have convinced you that he had been deceived into an Error, and have taught you to use us less impolitely. You might have seen, whatever might have been our Behaviour to other Kings, that our Parliaments, which represent the People, have invariably since the Accession, been as dutiful, obsequious, and generous as K——s themselves, or their kingly Ministers could wish. Therefore had you the Clue of a thirty Years Experience to guide you to a better Opinion, than you say, the late K——g had of us.

Had you read farther than the Title Page of our Histories, you would have known that our
Be-

Behaviour to our K——s was constantly uniform and consistent. Under such P——s as governed with Prudence and Tenderness, who had no *separate Interest* from ours, who never put us to an *Expence* but to support the Glory and Interest of the Crown and People, and who had no Views upon either our Liberties or Properties; under such Princes, such Fathers of their Country, I defy you or the most learned and malicious of your *Hanoverian-English* Courtiers to shew that we have behaved disrespectfully or disloyally, or even seditiously or factiously. But, I confess, and glory in the Confession, that we have behaved in a quite different manner towards those of our K——s as seem'd to think that they were placed over us to satiate their own particular *Lusts* and *Passions*, and not for the Benefit of the Governed.

Are we *famed*, as you tell us, pag. 25, “not only for disturbing the Quiet, and resisting our K——s, but for dethroning, and even cutting off their sacred Heads;” all those K——s that have been disturbed, resisted and dethroned, are far more famous for their Attempts to extend the Prerogative and oppress the Subject. The *English* disturbed not the Repose of their Kings, till their Kings had first disturb'd the free Exercise of the Subjects Rights and Privileges: Did they *resist*, it was not till the Encroachments upon their Liberties call'd aloud for Resistance; and did they dethrone, it was never till they had no other Alternative, but to dethrone or be Slaves. Perhaps, you at H——r, may think the latter the more eligible Choice; but here in *England*, how *fickle* soever you represent us, we have been, and believe shall always be steadily of Opinion, that
 'tis

'tis better one should suffer Banishment for his Misconduct, than a whole People suffer Bondage by his Stay.

As for the *Dernier* and worse Recourse of Subjects, when aggriev'd by the Royal Power, I detest it, as all my Countrymen do. The Cruelty wickedly perpetrated on the Person of King *Charles I.* has been condemn'd by the Voice of the whole Nation. It is a Satisfaction that it was not, as you ignorantly suggest, a national Crime, being committed but by a few Men, as much abhorr'd and hated of the People as of the Court.

You do well (1) *not to affirm that it is the Sense of the whole English Nation to justify the Death of that lamented Prince.* If you have Faith enough to rely on the Word of an *Englishman*, I assure you that none but the most profligate and abandon'd amongst us, have ever been known to justify the Legality of that detestable Crime. I won't deny that there were a few such Wretches, who had presum'd in Discourse and even in Print, to differ from their more virtuous Fellow-Subjects in regard to that tragical Transaction; but give me leave to say, that you are grossly misinform'd, if you think as you speak, (2) *that the Propagators of the bellish Doctrine of K—g-killing have been countenanc'd and cherish'd by the People.* If some of them have been promoted instead of being punish'd, it was not by Approbation of the People, who bore a constant hatred to all who were suspected to favour that Opinion. And, if you had rightly consider'd a Matter, which you seem not to understand but very superficially, you wou'd have dropp'd this part of your Impeachment; it being notorious to us, on

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this side of the Sea, that a great many more of the *Regicide* Stamp, have been promoted, and countenanced, since the A——n than before, since the *Restoration*.

This cou'd not be from any Propensity in C——d H——ds to favour Men professing a dislike of all K——s whatever ; it must, I shou'd think, proceed rather from the Propensity of all such Professors to fall in with the Views and Measures of K——s when they find their private Account in so doing. This leads me to quote your whole Paragraph concerning the Propensity of the *English* Nation to *Corruption*, which you say induced the late King to condescend to govern us. (3) “ And probably it was their Bias to *Corruption*, which alone determined him to “ comply with their Request. He might think, “ that by means of *Corruption*, there would be “ a Chance of governing a head-strong, untractable People : And if we consider the *Men* he “ employed upon his Accession, and the Measures he took, both then and all the rest of “ his Reign, we can't but suppose that he rested “ upon *Corruption* only as the Staff of his Peace “ and Prop of his Safety.” Most Noble *Count, Baron*, or plain Sir, which-ever Title suits you best, are you aware of the Consequence of the *Secret* you thus blab out to resent a White H—se being mounted, booted, spur'd and *jab'd*, on the Back of a poor snubb'd and starved *Lion*, in a two-penny Print ? Can't you conceive the danger of raising the Jealousy of a free People, and giving them an unfavourable Idea of their Rulers, which must necessarily follow their Persuasion of the Truth of what you inform them ? It might, and,

and, I believe, was supposed of the late Reign, that *Corruption*, before which all bow'd in those Days, was only a ministerial Plant, but shou'd it be ever believed that its Origin went *higher*, it will not only occasion an ill Impression of that Reign, but even create Suspensions regarding Futurity. It is not always prudent to divulge the secret *Maxims* of Princes; nor may it be less prudent for me to descant upon so delicate a Subject; therefore shall proceed to another, no less delicate in itself, but far less dangerous for me to treat freely.

In the same Page 26, we find you turning *Theologist*, the better to wound the People you are so angry at. *We are all Deists, you say, if not direct Atheists.* There may be some few Theorists in *Atheism* amongst us; but I dare say, there are no practical *Atheists* in this or any other Country in the World: The Absurdities of *Atheism* are too evident; its Contradictions are too glaring, for its Doctrine to persuade or convince a rational Being. But as for *Deism*, if you judge that we are infected from the Liberties taken by some of our Writers in Matters of Religion, you draw a wrong Conclusion. For you must know, that in a Country where there is no Restraint of the Press, young Clergymen, like young Physicians, will write to be taken notice of and prefer'd, without being really tinctur'd with the Doctrine they seem to espouse. I hope there is little more in the Charge of *Deism* you bring against us; but had you known an exemplary Punishment lately inflicted on one of these bold † Writers, you wou'd not have said, " But had " Works questioning and doubting the Divinity

“ and Mission of our blessed Saviour, been permitted to be publicly advertised and sold here at *Hanover*, as they are at *London*, I should suspect the whole People were infected.” Where there is neither Liberty nor Erudition, there can be no Scruples publish’d about Religion. Therefore, before you made any Comparison between the Capitals of a great Empire, and an obscure little Dutchy, you shou’d have inform’d us that the Use of the Alphabet was known at *H—r*.

Of all the Writers I have known, you are the most ingenious at espying Moths in your Neighbours Eye; for how foreign soever it be to the Nature of the Dispute in question, you never fail to dress him out in all the antick, deform’d Dresses you can think of. There, we were tax’d with *Irreligion*, here, our Crime is, having the Brood of *Foreigners* in our Veins and being oblig’d to them for all our most valuable Qualities and Endowments. (1) *Self-interest raises their Jealousy of all the Nations of the World, but particularly of us, Hanoverians.*—If *Jealousy* implies an imagin’d Superiority in the Object which creates the Passion, you are grossly deluded if you think, that we can be jealous of a poor, despicable pack of S——s, known only for being cherish’d in Contradiction to the most obvious Maxims of Policy. — (2) *Self-opinion* induces them to look down with Contempt upon all *Foreigners*, but on us above all others.—Because, tho’ you are the more abject, you have cost us dearer than all the other Nations of *Europe* put together.—But thank *Corruption* for it, which

you tell us, (3) *was the Staff of his late M——y's Peace, and Prop of his Safety.*

“ But why, you say in the same Page 12, this
 “ Contempt of Foreigners, by a People that
 “ have the Blood, *and perhaps not the best nei-*
 “ *ther,* of all the Nations of *Europe* running in
 “ their Veins?” We glory in the Concourfe of
 Foreigners that came and remain'd amongst us,
 because it is the strongest Evidence, not only of
 the Lenity of our Laws and Extensiveness of our
 Freedom, but of our Benevolence and Good-
 nature. But why you shou'd insinuate that we
have not the best foreign Blood amongst us, I
 can't say, unless you had an Eye to the Troops
 of beggerly Taylors and Barbers of your own
 Country, that had tasted of our Bread and Gene-
 rosity since the A——n.

I am very far from disowning our Obligations
 to Foreigners: But are we more indebted to
 Neighbours than other Nations? Arts and Sci-
 ences and even Industry and Commerce, begun
 in the *East*, and made their way *Westward* gra-
 dually and slowly. As we are farther *West* than
 any other part of *Europe*, and inhabiting an
 Island, 'tis no wonder if we were later than the
French and *Italians* in Improvements of Art and
 Science; but let me say, that we have been apt
 Scholars, and equal at least, if not surpass, our
 Masters in every useful or elegant Science and
 Art. Perhaps we don't shrug as naturally as the
Italians, nor bow as low as the *French*; but we
 are not less Learned, Hospitable or Virtuous;
 and I will venture to say, that we are more Ge-
 nerous and Good-natured than any Nation in the
 World. If you know any thing of us, but our
 Imper-

Imperfections, you might have observed us different from all other Nations in one particular ; that is, in performing more than we promise, or in other Words, *being better than we appear.*

This is evident in our good-natur'd Conduct towards Foreigners at the same Time that we vilify and ridicule them. This is obvious with regard to the *French*, whom we are most jealous of, and even with regard to your Nation whom we d———t most. We don't, 'tis true, give Foreigners the best of Words, but we make them ample amends, by generously encouraging them when they come among us. I will add, that, if as this Writer says, *Foreigners are even with us by despising us as much as*, he says, *we despise them*, they go no farther than we, in their Contempt, we shan't have much reason to complain of one another. But 'tis to be fear'd they mix Envy and Malice with their Contempt of us, whereas, ours goes no farther than the Lip : For, thank Heaven ! we are less acquainted with *Malice, Envy, and Jealousy*, than most, I might say, any Nation in *Europe*. If we were *jealous* of the *Partiality* of his late Majesty to his G——n Dominions, the *Memorial* which makes part of this Tract, proves but too manifestly that our Jealousy was not wanton and causeless ; and are any amongst us jealous at present on the same Account, our Ministers are accountable, for pursuing former Measures and on the same Plan as in the late Reign.

Not contented with endeavouring to raise a Strife 'twixt us and all Foreigners, you attempt setting us at variance with our own Fellow-subjects. (4) " Contradiction is so grafted in their
" Nature

“ Nature, that they treat even their own Fellow-
 “ subjects of *Ireland* and *Scotland* with as great
 “ Inhumanity and Imperiousness as they do Fo-
 “ reigners.” ’Tis no Indication of our *Imperi-*
ousness towards the *Scotch*, that we consented to
 their enjoying all the Rights and Privileges of
Englishmen, by the *Union* ; nor any of our *Inhu-*
manity, that we had spontaneously submitted to
 be govern’d by a *Scotch* Royal Family, the *Stu-*
arts, whence our present Royal Family is de-
 scended. The *Irish*, I confess, are not treated
 in the same Manner ; but tho’ they are debar’d
 the Freedom of a general Trade, yet are they
 not to be reckon’d among the Number of slavish
 Nations. They pay no Taxes, but what they
 themselves consent to ; and are seldom bound by
 Laws, but those of their own making. It is
 admitted the *Irish* are not, in all respects, as free
 as we are ; but ’tis more owing to the mistaken
 Zeal of their Ancestors, and false Politics of
 ours, than to a Propensity in us to *Tyranny*, as
 you uncharitably suggest. Prejudice on both
 Sides, begins to wear off ; and let me assure
 you, that the generality of this Nation wish it
 may.

One wou’d wonder, at the first View, what
 cou’d induce a *Hanoverian* to turn Champion
 for the *Irish* or *Scotch* ; or why he wou’d intro-
 duce these Nations in a Vindication of his Coun-
 trymen at *Dettingen*, and the last Campaign.
 But the Design soon appears ; and, I confess,
 considering the great Grossness of *H—n* Air,
 the Artifice was not ill contrived. (1) “ Surely
 “ Wealth in *Ireland* may be deem’d an Acqui-
 “ sition to the Wealth of *England* : For, in
 “ Countries

“ Countries under the same Prince; no Matter
 “ where, or in which of them there are most
 “ Riches, it being certain that they will equally
 “ contribute to the Power of the Government,
 “ whether immediately in that Country where
 “ the Seat of Empire is, or in one more di-
 “ stant.

“ If this Observation holds true in General, as
 “ I am sure it will, the Conduct of *England* to-
 “ wards *Ireland* is no less a Solecism in Poli-
 “ ticks, than the Prejudice of the *E——b* Na-
 “ tion to us, who are Subjects to the same Prince,
 “ of the same Religion, and in the same Inte-
 “ rest. Are the *Irish* rich and powerful, their
 “ Wealth and Power must necessarily add to the
 “ Power of *England*. In like Manner must all Ad-
 “ ditions to the Wealth and Power of the Electorate
 “ be an Increase of the Power of that Nation that
 “ envy our Poverty.”—— Here appears mani-
 “ festly the Design of employing almost two
 Pages in Favour of the *Irish*.

The *Irish* and *Hanoverians* and *English* are
 subject to the same Prince; *Ergo*, says this Ger-
 man Sophister, all Additions of Wealth and
 Power to *Ireland* and *Hanover* must be to the
 Advantage of *England*. With regard to *Ireland*,
 which is subject to the same Government, the
 Case is not stated unnaturally; but it is intirely
 otherwise in relation to *Hanover*, which is sub-
 ject to quite another Government and other Laws,
 tho’ under the same Prince.—— *Ireland* can
 have no Interest separate from that of *England*,
 but *H——r* may: And I wish Experience did
 not evince this Truth.—— For Instance, an
 Extention of Territory may be the Interest of
H——r; but if such Extention create Jealousies,
 whic

which involve *England* in Expence, and Interruptions of her Commerce, as it was in her alternate Wars with *Sweden* and *Moscovy* in the late Reign in consequence of the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*; in this, and all similar Instances, I say, the Interest of *England* and *Hanover*, have, and always must be different and sepearate. Wars upon the Continent, may be for the Interest of *H—r*, because tho' it shares of our Out-goings, it bears no Part of the Expence; but these *Land Contests* are visibly repugnant to the Interest of a trading insular Nation, that is sure to be saddled with the whole Expence. And I don't know whether *Hanoverians* would not think it their Interest that we *English* should have as little Room for boasting of *Liberty* as themselves; for *the Wretched love Company in their Wretchedness*. But in this, and indeed in no other Instance that I can call to Mind, is it well possible that the Interest of *England* and *H—r* should be the same. After an Experience of thirty Years one may presume to pronounce authoritatively.

(1) What else, except your *Poverty*, can the *English* envy you for? — A poor Incentive to Envy, unless we were pretty sure of an Intention to remove *H—n Poverty* by the Weight of *English* Gold and Silver; 'tis possible, however, that notwithstanding the immense Sums supposed to have been transported to *H—r*, the People there may be as poor as ever; for without *Circulation* the vastest Treasure is of no Benefit to the Publick. But are not your People the richer for being eased of Taxes, a Blessing we are unacquainted with. Are they not en-

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riched

riched by the Expence of the Court and Concourſe of Foreigners that annually attend the Royal Prefence: And are they not doubly ſo for the *Advance Pay* they received of us lately for 16000 of their Troops? Surely there can be no Doubt that all this Money has circulated amongſt them, unleſs beſt Part of it found the Way to the hallow'd, untouch'd Treafure in the C---le.

I can't ſay, as ſome do, from Experience, that your People are wretchedly miſerable and poor; but I am ſure we have ſent you Money enough, ſince the A——n, to make you the richeſt People in *Europe*: And whether you have it among you, or it be in Foreign B——ks, 'tis equal to us that have loſt it. For the Favour of telling us that you are miſerably poor, which I believe, I will tell you a Truth, which perhaps you may not believe. — We have been rich when you and we came firſt acquainted; but by an over *Fondneſs* for you, we are like to be as poor as yourſelves; and, avert it Heaven! as great Slaves. — Thank *Corruption* for't, which you ſay was the (1) *Staff and Prop of the late Reign.* —

How different, ſometimes, will be the Fate of *Freemen* and *Slaves*! This H——n, who owns and glories in his Chains, ſays that here of the late Reign, which I, that am born free, dare not venture ſaying either of that or any other ſince the Revolution. “ To look back, ſays he, “ in the ſame Page, we ſhall ſee that he, “ (George I.) choſe to rule by a Party, and that “ by far the ſmalleſt Party of the People; according to the ordinary Maxims of Government,

" ment, it was not politic to alienate thus the
 " Hearts of the Majority of the People from
 " him upon his first coming among them, as he
 " must suppose, from the noted *Partiality* of
 " his Conduct : But upon his Maxim of *Cor-*
 " *ruption*, his Conduct was wise and politic : By
 " adopting a small Party, the Means of *Cor-*
 " *ruption* could not well fail him. He might
 " find Places and Pensions for a few, but could
 " not possibly for the whole : And could he
 " rule the whole by Means of a few, his Pur-
 " pose was answered as well, as if he had had
 " the Affection of all the Nation in general."---

What a Picture is here drawn of the *Maxims*
 and *Politics* of the late Reign in particular ; and
 how strong the Insinuation that these *Maxims*
 ought always to be look'd upon as Family *Fun-*
damentals ? How grossly were the Writers in
 that Reign treated by the ministerial Hirelings,
 for suggesting that *Corruption* was at the bottom,
 or rather was the Corner-Stone of the Cabinet
 in those Days ? but *Time*, which unfolds all the
 Windings of the deepest Sycophants, has dis-
 covered the Truth : And this *Hanoverian* not
 only lays open *Truth*, as *Time* has, but points
 out the secret Avenues that led to her sacred
 Shrine. He gives us two Reasons, equally con-
 clusive, why the late King adopted the *Whig*
 Party ; first, *because they were few*, &c. as
 mention'd above : But the second Reason is too
 curious to be overlook'd, or courtail'd.

† " That *Great King*, who was one of the
 " most discerning Princes of his Time, might
 " have had a View also to the *Principles* and
 " *Nature* of the Party he chose ; for he was

† Page 27.

“ well versed in the History of that Nation,
 “ and particularly well skill’d in the Origin,
 “ Nature, and Principles of their different Par-
 “ ties. He might observe in a Multitude of
 “ Instances, but particularly one in his own
 “ Time, the *Revolution*, that the *Tories*, who
 “ were the Majority of the People, bragg’d of
 “ sound Principles, and preach’d a Doctrine
 “ grateful to Princes, *but never practis’d either* :
 “ And that the *Whigs*, whose Doctrine was *Re-*
 “ *sistance*, had however *the good Sense to be com-*
 “ *plying and obsequious when they were cherish’d*
 “ *and distinguish’d.*”

There is such a Mixture of Truth in this Por-
 traiture of our Parties; and what Falshood there
 is in it is so artfully interwoven, that I protest I
 scarce know where to begin or how to go about
 beating down the Intrenchments which this
 thick headed Foreigner has rais’d in favour of the
 Politics of the late Reign. I am a Whig, and
 therefore know that *Whiggism* and Legal *Re-*
sistance imply the same Thing: But then how
 shall I be able to account for the Conduct of
 many in that Reign and ——— who were,
 deem’d *Whigs*, and still wou’d be thought so?
 must not I have Recourse to this Author’s So-
 lution of the Difficulty? *The Whigs however,*
says he, had the good Sense to be complying and
obsequious when cherish’d and employ’d.—How is
 it possible to defend the Party, if we take in the
 late, or even the — Administration amongst us,
 when *Time* and *Experience* are such irresistible
 Evidences of their *Obsequiousness* and *Corruption*?

His Description of *Tories* before the Accession,
 is so genuine, that I wonder not at the late
 King’s Indifference towards that Party. For

a Man may better guard against an open Enemy than a false Friend ; and shou'd trust the former sooner than the latter. But at present, the Case is quite alter'd, or seems to be so. The modern *Tories* retain nothing of the Principles of their Fathers but the Name: They speak and act upon true *Whiggish* Principles, and therefore, wou'd it be as unfair to charge them with the Errors of their Ancestors, as it wou'd be unjust to doubt of their Virtue and Sincerity. They were join'd by the *Whigs* in their Opposition to the late Minister, because the Opposition was founded on *Whiggish* Principles. — But how shamefully were they abandoned by the chief of their confederated *Whigs*, as soon as these last were *cherish'd and employ'd*? — I want Words to express my Confusion, rather to speak my Resentment, against such wretched *False Brethren*. What will be the *Criterion* of a *Whig-Conduct* for the Time to come? not, I am afraid, as the Author of *Faction Detected* states it, *to resist and reduce the Power of France, but to fawn and cringe to a Court, and raise its Influence and Power out of the Reach of the People*. Does not the late Conduct of certain professing *Whigs* justify the Charge? — But among the Chosen Twelve there was an *Apostate*; nor can we therefore wonder if there have been some among us.

I shou'd be glad to know who of the false *Whigs* had given our German Fellow-Subjects Hopes of breaking thro' the Act of Settlement, in order to complement them with a general *Naturalization*. “ We are shut out, says this Author, Page 51, 52, from all Employments, “ Emoluments, and Honours, among our new “ Fellow-Subjects, *though we were made believe*
by

“ *by some of themselves, that all Disqualification should be remov'd in time.*” I know of no Man living more capable of making such a Promise than, *that great Genius, that noble Luminary, that Pattern of Politeness, Courtesy, and Affability,* to whom the Author appeals (Page 58) for the Truth of his Calumnies and Aspersions on our Troops and Nation. 'Tis true, the Author suggests that the Promise had been of an older Date than the present Administration; but we all know that a certain great M——r had been in a former. His late Conduct shews, he has Courage enough to undertake any thing; and all the World knows that he is *sincere* enough to promise nothing but what he intends to perform. But, let who will make the big Promise, the making it portends *England* no Good; nor is there scarce a Doubt that it will be fulfilled one time or other: And shou'd it be during the Influence of the great Man, (1) *who dares stand forth a Champion in favour of Hanoverian Bravery and Merit,* I should not be surprized in the least. And, for my part, I don't see why we shou'd extend our Good-nature and Benevolence more towards the *disciplin'd* than the *undisciplin'd* Part of our *German* Fellow-Subjects. I am sure the latter are less distasteful to a modern *English* Palate; and we suppose, that *He* who projected so great a Favour to the Soldiery of H——r, is no less well-inclined to serve the other Subjects of the Electorate. Therefore shou'd we see the same Power and Influence employ'd in favour of the latter as the former, why should it astonish us? But this is a String which an *English* Free-born must touch but very gently; tho' a foreign Slave, such as I am measuring, may handle that,
or

or any other, as roughly and openly as he pleases. Well may he say, Pa. 57, *That he envies us not our boasted Freedom, or Appellation of Englishmen; and that he would be a Hottentot as soon*: For to consider the present Condition of *Englishmen*, tho' fence'd round with Laws in favour of Liberty, and of *Hanoverians*, without any Rampart in the World, except their S——'s Benevolence, all Astonishment shou'd cease on our side, at the Author's saying in the same Page and the next, "I would be the *Slave*, whom that prejudic'd People injuriously paint me and all my Countrymen to be, before I would enjoy the Liberty they *boast* of to abuse it as they do, with regard to G---d and M---n." 'Tis ridiculous to hear a Man chatter about the *Abuse* of a *Thing* he can have no Idea of. What Notion can a S---e have of Liberty? he may talk of *Lenity* and *Affection*, but must be an utter Stranger to *Freedom*.

The Author, I suppose, would insinuate here that his Countrymen are *freer* than we with all our boasted Liberty; he has said elsewhere, they were *happier*. I won't dispute their Happiness abstracted from Liberty; because I am sensible there have been the most ardent Endeavours used for rendering them as happy as their Situation will permit. I wish I cou'd not say that there has not been as earnest Endeavours used for rendering their Insular Fellow-Subjects as *miserable* as possible. But though I am contented to yield to H——ns on the Score of *Happiness*, as being more cherished, caressed, and beloved, I cannot so readily stoop to them in Point of Liberty. I own that *Corruption*, that *Staff and Prop* of his late Majesty's *Peace and Safety*, has been let loose extraordinarily

narly upon us since the Beginning of the present Century; but as *Forms*, and I hope *Essentials* are still adhered to, I am not out of hopes that *Englishmen* will at last see the Error of not joining one and all in a Constitutional Exertion of their native legal Strength. The late Opposition had answered their Purpose, if *Corruption* had not secretly interposed when the Balance was inclining to the People. But surely, a wise People will guard for the future against a *Fiend* that has deceived them so often. 'Tis to be hoped they will trust rather to the Guidance of *Experience* that never misleads, than to *Corruption* that always misguides.——From these Considerations, I am not willing as yet to exchange my Condition with my Antagonist, so happy in his own Conceit, and so testy at being represented, as he says,* a *Coward Confectioner*.

One may judge of the Excess of our Hero's Indignation, for being called a *Confectioner*, by the Bluntness of his Epithes in the same Page (57.) He seems to have lost all Sense of Politeness as well as Patience, outdoing even his own Countrymen in the Coarseness of Language. I blush, that one who plumes himself upon being the † *Favourite* and *Confident* of the greatest P——e in the World, should imagine to make his Court, by representing his *English* Subjects, to whom he owes his Crown, more *fickle, barbarous, disloyal, and disengenuous* than *Hottentots, or any other savage Nation in the World*. This is mangling the Character of a People with a downright G———n Saw. Yet, rough and uncooth as the Expression is, I am told it has produced great Mirth, and even a H———e Laugh, at *two* certain Capital Mansion Houses, *Placse*

Places I frequent seldom and therefore can't say what Species of Wit or Humour gives most Satisfaction there. — Are we *fickle*, I am sure we have shewn no Signs of Levity since the Accession, in regard to our K——g's, that should authorize a *H——* particularly, to upbraid us with the Foible. We have danced to the *Court Pipe* with great Patience for near 30 Years past, and paid little short of 150,000,000*l.* for the high Honour of *Haying* with the irritated *Confectioner* and his Countrymen. Our *Loyalty* hitherto has been without Stain or Wrinkle; nor can I see any Cause for calling us *disengenuous*, unless it be to ourselves, when we complimented away part of the Securities designed for us by our discerning Ancestors, in contriving our new *Magna Charta*: And as for *Barbarity*, this very Answer of mine, shews that we have benefitted by *French* Instruction, and (1) *possess*, as you say elsewhere, *some little Share of Politeness*. For to use you with no plainer Language than I do, after so rugged a Diverſion as you entertain all my Countrymen with, is no less a Proof of *English* good Manners, than of Regard for my K——, whom you may partly thank for the unmerited Civilities you receive at my courteous Hands.

Being from Nature curious in Trifles, many trivial Things happen in the Publick which I take very little Notice of, such as Congratulatory, and *Sack-but* Odes, A——s from Venal B——s, and other *ecchoing* Works; therefore a silly *Print*, illustrating this Subject of the *Confectioner*, did escape my Observation. Being thus in Ignorance when this *Hanoverian* Production appeared, 'tis no Wonder that I was exceedingly surpriz'd to find my Antagonist's Pulse beat

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more

more high and feverish, after he wrote the Word *Confectioner* than before. But a *Dutch Jew* Broker, who transacts some Stock Business for me in the Alley, coming one Morning to bring me an Account of a Prize I had come up in the present Lottery, seeing the Pamphlet on my Table, and the Word *Quere* in the Margin, over-against that of *Confectioner*, broke out in the following Words and disabused me. “ La, Sur, said he, how can one so grote “ Wit as you (one of his fulsome Compliments) “ mistake fat de *Baron* mean bi *Confectioner*. ” — ’Tis no such great Wonder, Mr. *Suckwell*, said I, that I should mistake the *Baron*, since you will have him one, in one single Line, since he mistakes the Character of *Englishmen* throughout every Page of his Book. — “ Indeed, Sur, “ me can no say grete dele var *Mynbier*’s gude “ Manners ; but he be good *Confectioner* at “ *Dettingen*, so as you shall see by de Print.” — Here, he pull’d out a Print, Entitled the *H——r Confectioner*, which, I not understanding suddenly, *Aaron* splutter’d out the following Rapsody.

“ No wan can say more of all de Battel van “ *Dettingen* as me ; var me ave a none Broder “ in de Army as provide Bread var de *H——r* “ Troops. He rite dat the *Engelish* beat de “ *French* to de Deevil, and vond fallow and “ drown dem in de *Mayne*, evry Moder’s Son, “ if some *Great Body* did not send Ordre to stop ; “ and why, but because he be fraid dat more “ *French* voud come pon de Bac of his poor “ *H——ns* in de Tail from *Ascaffenbourg*. ” — But, Mr. *Aaron*, said I, have you read the *Baron*’s Account of the Action ? — “ La, Sur ; if you believe him, no wan will “ believe

“ believe you. ——— He say de *Austrians* did
 “ all, and dat de *Englisch* turn de *Crupper*
 “ *pon* de *French*. Poor R———! He kno
 “ nothing vat pass in de Front ; for he was *pre-*
 “ *serving* himself, and ——— under van stout
 “ Oke Tree, far enouf vrom Powder an Shot.
 “ ——— Dat be de Reason he be called one *Con-*
 “ *fectioner*; because he *preserve* himself, and all
 “ his Countrymen vrom all Danger. He pre-
 “ tend, as de Ground in de Front be too (1)
 “ narrow vor drawing up de *H——n* Cavalry
 “ dat my Lord *S——r* desired vrom de Rear ;
 “ he be van dam *L——r*, vor mine Broder
 “ say, as de *Engelisch* behave bravely, all to de
 “ *B——s*, who were put into some Disordre.
 “ ——— But, Sur, continued he, mine Broder
 “ is in Town, and if you pleze, me vil bring
 “ him to give you an Account of all as passed
 “ at *Dettengen*, this Evening.”

I confess to have felt an Impatience to see
 one from whom I might expect an impartial
 Relation of an Action told so many different
 Ways. The *French* give one Account of it ;
 most of our *Englisch* Officers differ from the
French, though not very essentially ; but the
H——ns, particularly our Author, the *Baron*,
 differs from all others. With him every false
 Step was *L——S——rs*, the *Englisch* behaved
 cowardly, the *Austrians* are intitled to all the Ho-
 nours of the Day, and the *H——ns* were posted
 where most Dangers was expected, as being all
 Lions. What shall a Man say ; whom shall he
 believe ? Here is a flagrant Disagreement ; but
 then all the disagreeing Relators are Parties con-
 cern'd. For this Reason, I was impatient to have
 the Account from one quite disinterested, and an
 Eye-witness. *Aaron*, tho' a Jew, was as good as

his Word ; he came in the Evening along with his Brother, who is a Man of great natural Talents, of Experience, and of Integrity, as far at least as regards Public Justice.

As it wou'd be more troublesome than useful, to burden the Reader with this Gentleman's Narrative of the Campaign at large, I shall content myself with giving the Heads only ; and the rather, that his Relation agrees more with our *English* Account than any other. He differs almost in every Point from our *Baron*, whom he saddles with all the Misconduct of the Campaign instead of L—S—r. This latter, he says, was against crossing the *Mayne*, till the Junction of all the Forces ; was absolutely against the Motion to *Aschaffembourg* ; and had no Share in the Disposition of the Retreat from thence, till the *French* were on the Point of Charging the *English* Troops. Then, indeed, he says, the L—S—r took the Command of the Van of the Army upon him, because he saw that the *Baron*, who assum'd all Command before, was far in the Rear, and did not, nor could know nothing of what pass'd in the Front.

The unprejudiced *Dutchman* wonder'd not a little at the *Baron's* Modesty, when he endeavour'd to account for being posted in the *Rear*, and not permitting part of his Cavalry to advance to the Front, as demanded by L—S—r. “ The Ground in the Front, says “ the *Baron* in the same Page 33, between the “ Mountain and the River, was so narrow, that “ scarce cou'd the *English*, already there, and “ the *Austrians*, be drawn up upon it to any Advantage.” To this, he says, peremptorily, *that there was Room enough for double the Number of Cavalry in the Front ; and that the refusing to comply with L—S—r's Demand, must have been*

been out of Jealousy to him and the E—h, or to preserve the H——ns from all Risk and Danger.

The Relator laugh'd immoderately at the *Baron's* saying, Page 34, to excuse his taking Part in the Rear; "We were not, unhappily, where the Action was warmest, because it was judged it would be warmest where we were."—It may not be altogether so proper for me to repeat all my Informer's Observations on this Saying; but it can't be deem'd an Impropriety in me to say, after an Eye and Ear-witness, that not a Soul in the Army, except H——ns, apprehended any Danger in the Rear; and that the *Baron* might have said with more Truth, *We were not happily wheret the Action was warmest, because we judged it would be the warmest where we were not.*

From this Specimen, the Reader may form a Judgment of our Author's Candiness. He may see, that the *Baron* stumbles at nothing, baulks nothing, that can vilify *Englishmen*, and excuse *Hanoverians*; 'tis obviously perceivable he that is no Slave to Veracity, when Untruth turns to any account to his Countrymen; and that he is infinitely more jaundiced and prejudiced than we, whom he represents in the most disadvantageous Light. His Partiality and Ignorance of our Nation are so evident throughout his whole Performance, that it wou'd be irksome to the Reader to be obliged to follow him in all his Absurdities; but can't part with him here before I put him in mind of his Mistakes in relation to *English* Courage.—We are *Heroes* or *Cowards*, according to him, just as our Bellies are full or empty: And quotes Prince *Maurice of Nassaw* to make good his virulent Assertion. "The *English*, says the Prince, Page 18, are brave if put upon Action immediately after they come from their Beef and Pudding, but would not warrant for them
" after

“ after they should be *Forty Days* from their own
“ Country.”

As no Nation in the World live so well at Home,
'tis not more surprizing to see them wish to live well
Abroad, than 'tis, to hear them complain when they
don't. But he must be no less ignorant than partial,
who arraigns *Englishmen* of Cowardice at any Time
or in any Situation. We were in far greater Want
of Provisions at *Agincourt* than even at *Ascaffenbourg*,
where we wanted Bread for some Days before Acti-
on, yet we beat a *French Army* five times our Num-
ber. And the Gallantry of our Troops at *Dettin-*
gen, when they fought with empty Bellies, is a di-
rect Proof that they can and will fight and conquer
too without having the Belly lined with Beef and
Pudding.

“ I wonder, says this mistaken Writer, Page
“ 19, what do that arrogating People found
“ their chimerical Title to universal Military
“ Prowess upon? they have been conquered by
“ all the impotent Nations that invaded them.
“ The *Saxons*, the *Danes*, the *Normans*, all the
“ Conquerors of *England*, except the *Romans*,
“ were weak and impotent, compared with the
“ Conquered.” If this Account of Invasions,
made upon us, had been literally true as it is
not, it might be a Proof of *Dissentions* amongst
ourselves, but none of Cowardise. But the
Truth is, we own no Conquests, because in fact
there were none. The *Romans* indeed conquered
the greatest Part but not our whole Island; but
do they not publish *British Bravery* in their
best Authors? The *Saxons* stole in upon us more
like Thieves than Soldiers; and did they after-
wards govern the Kingdom; they arose to Pow-
er more by Art and Subterfuge, than by Con-
quest or Courage. The *Danes* were brought to
help us against our *Saxon* Lords; but these, from
Auxiliaries,

Auxiliaries, perfidiously became Masters. Their Stay however, was not very long, for the Natives at last uniting, soon drove out the Tyrants. So may they act to the End of Time, whenever they are ruled arbitrarily or disaffectionately! The Duke of *Normandy* came to assert a Title he had to the Crown. He had no Enemy here but *Harrold*, the King in Possession. This appears evidently from the Consequence; for no sooner was *Harrold* dead, than *William* was universally own'd and obey'd.

From this short but true State of Foreign Invasions into *Britain*, 'tis obvious the *Baron* mistakes our History or knows little of it. But had we been as often conquer'd as he supposes, what Proof wou'd that be of *English Pusillanimity*? The *Romans* conquer'd many Nations as brave as themselves; but it was more by superior Art and Perseverance, than superior Courage.—But the severest Charge is yet to come.

“What Victories, says he, in the same Page, they obtain'd formerly in *France*, they paid dearly for, “by subsequent Losses.”—It is own'd that we always paid extravagantly dear for embarking in War on the Continent; and for this Reason, instead of being sorry to have lost footing in *France*, I wish we never had any there or any where else in *Europe*, out of our own Islands. And notwithstanding all your Boastings, Page 53, of the mighty Advantages accruing to *England* by the Port of *Bremen*'s belonging to *Hanover*, you never will be able to persuade an honest *Englishman* that it is, or ever can be of Advantage to *England*, that his Prince shou'd possess an Inch of Ground on the Continent, particularly in the Empire.

You scarcely allow us, our Quota of the Glory of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Successes in Queen *Ann*'s

Ann's Reign, because you say we never had above 10000 *Englishmen* in his Armies. — You are very fond of maintaining the Distinction between his Majesty's *British* Subjects; but know that we do, and always shall look upon the Inhabitants of these Islands as the same People, and equally intitled to all Glories acquired by Arms, or otherwise. Taking Matters then in this natural Light, we seldom had less in the Duke of *Marlborough's* Armies than 20,000 native Troops, who, let me tell you, was enough to animate a Million. Ask the *French* of whom were they most afraid? Ask them what Troops in the Confederate Army they wanted most to avoid? Ask them if they did not tremble at the Sight of the *English* Livery, *Red*, at the same time that they sported with the *Yellow* of *H——r*? How did the *French* lord it over Prince *Eugene* and his 100,000 *Germans*, after the *English* separated from him? You push this Point much farther than you ought; and I dare not push it as far as I might.

But we will quit our Author in his lighter Accusations, to wait of him thro' those of greater Importance. “ I should think it unnecessary, “ says he, Page 41, to shew that the War with “ *Sweden* (which is the first and biggest Article of “ the *English* Impeachment against *Hanover*) was “ in Vindication of the Honour, and to protect “ the Commerce of *England*, and not to secure “ the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*, because “ the Notoriety of the Fact is so universally “ known and acknowledg'd, &c. — Now, as I happen unfortunately to be one of Millions of *Englishmen* who do not believe that the said *Swedish* War was enter'd into, either to vindicate the Honour or protect the Commerce of these Nations; but on the contrary, do believe that, not only that War, but the subsequent War with *Russia*, were

were purely and simply on the account of the E——e, and not in the least relative to the Interests of *England*; I say, to vindicate my Countrymen and myself, I will here present the *Baron* with the *Memorial* I mention'd before, in return for his Compliment, which, in my humble Conception, proves all that we *Englishmen* suggest'd concerning *Partiality* to the Interests of H——r.

I shall subjoin some few obvious Observations to this *Memorial*, which may not be unnecessary towards producing the Measures and Views of the late Reign in a genuine Light: In the meanwhile, the Reader will excuse the great Length of this curious Piece. As it clears up the hidden Views of certain *very great Men*, tho' deceas'd, I assure myself the inquisitive Reader won't be displeased to have such a Clue, tho' somewhat of the longest, to the unravelling more modern Measures.—This *Memorial* had much the Advantage of that which the *Baron* produces of Mr. *Jackson's*. An *English Resident* at *Stockholm* may be thought, from *London*, to speak what Language *Bernsdorf* and *Bothmar* pleas'd: But a *Muscovite Resident* at *London* must speak that of his Court, which can have no Prejudice or Resentment, but what arise from mistaken Policy or Injustice and ill Usage. For these Reasons, as well as from the Purport of the different *Memorials*, the Reader can't avoid giving the Preference to this which I present him; tho' if Mr. *Jackson's* had been truly of *English Growth*, it contains nothing of Importance enough to induce *England* to come to an open Rupture with *Sweden*, an old and useful Ally, as shall be seen more amply hereafter.

*Memorial presented to the King of Great Britain,
on the Part of his Czarish Majesty, at London,
14, December 1719.*

S I R E,

HIS Czarish Majesty, my most August Master, being always actuated by a sincere Desire to cultivate constantly a good Understanding with your Majesty, finds himself obliged to acquaint you with the Advices he has received, that your Majesty entered last Summer with *Sweden* into Treaties entirely opposite to the Engagements your Majesty is under with his Czarish Majesty, by the Treaty of mutual Alliance of 1715.

By that Treaty, Sire, your Majesty as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, did engage not only not to make Peace with *Sweden*, without the Participation, and much less in Exclusion of his Czarish Majesty, but to employ all possible Means to endeavour to procure to him by a General Peace the Cession of *Ingria, Carelia, Esthonia*, with the Town of *Revel*, and all its Dependencies, and not to oppose, either directly or indirectly, other Conditions which his Czarish Majesty might further stipulate at the General Peace with *Sweden*. Your Majesty obliged yourself likewise by that Treaty, to support, as King of *England*, his Czarish Majesty's Interest, and to second his Designs on all Occasions; as his Czarish Majesty obliged himself on his part, by the same Treaty, to procure to your Majesty the Possession of the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Vehrden*.

His Czarish Majesty has faithfully performed the Conditions of this Treaty on his part, and your Majesty has had the Benefit of them by the
Acqui-

Acquisition of the Dutchy of *Bremen*, and of the Principality of *Vebrden*; which your Majesty could not have obtained, had not his Czarish Majesty employed all his Cares and most earnest Sollicitations with his Majesty the King of *Denmark*, to induce him to divest himself in favour of your Majesty, of so valuable a Conquest.

It cannot be disowned that those Sollicitations were effectual: His *Danish* Majesty did not condescend thereto but merely out of Regard to his Czarish Majesty; which has added to your Majesty's Dominions in *Germany* a Possession very much to your Convenience.

These evident Proofs which his Czarish Majesty has given to your Majesty of the Sincerity of his Intentions for your Interest, *Sire*, and for the aggrandizing of your Family, might well make his Czarish Majesty hope for some Acknowledgment on the part of your Majesty.

Nothing was more natural than to expect from your Majesty at least a Return, by the religious Observance of the same Treaty which procured you such considerable Advantages.

But, *Sire*, his Czarish Majesty finds himself entirely frustated of his Hopes, and it is with great Concern he sees himself obliged to make now by this present Memorial Representations to your Majesty on the manner wherein your Majesty has separated yourself from his Alliance, and how little Cause his Czarish Majesty has given for being thus dealt with.

Your Majesty was not satisfied with making Peace for yourself, exclusive of the Czar my Master; you also drew off from the Alliance they had with him, his *Prussian* Majesty, and his Majesty the King of *Poland* as Elector of *Saxony*; your Majesty has included them in that separate Peace, and has made as King of *Great Britain*,

with the Queen of *Sweden*, an Alliance by which you have engaged to give her Assistance by Subsidies of Money, and by a good Number of Men of War, against his Czarish Majesty.

The Kings of *Great Britain*, your Majesty's Predecessors, have at all times set a Value upon the Friendship and good Understanding established between the Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*, in Consideration of the considerable Advantages accruing to their Kingdoms by a Commerce gainful to their Subjects.

King *William* had Engagements with the Crown of *Sweden*, actually to give it Assistance by Virtue of a Treaty of defensive Alliance, yet nothing was able to determine him to declare against his Czarish Majesty at the Beginning of the present Northern War.

That great Prince, who was sensible it was for the Good and Interest of his Kingdoms to preserve good Intelligence with *Great Russia*, kept himself within the Bounds of Good Offices, which he employed for the Pacification of the North; and it is not to be doubted but they would have proved effectual, had the Crown of *Sweden* shewn the same good Disposition to it which that Prince found in his Czarish Majesty.

Queen *Anne* of glorious Memory, trod in those Steps so full of Wisdom and Prudence: Though she interposed by good Offices in Favour of the Ducal House of *Holstein*, yet she never went out of amicable Paths. All the World that made a sound Judgment of it, applauded her, and her Kingdoms had the Benefit of it.

If the Princes who wore the Crown of *Great Britain* before your Majesty, and who had no particular Obligation to the Czar my Master, did yet carry so fair with him, merely in Consideration of the Advantage and true Interest which the

British

British Nation found in a good Correspondence with the *Russian* Empire; had not his Czarish Majesty good Grounds to expect that your Majesty, the worthy Successor of those great Monarchs, would not disdain to imitate them, and would follow their Examples? seeing so many personal Reasons which your Majesty has, and which your Predecessors had not, to cultivate good Friendship with his Czarish Majesty, might serve as powerful Motives to induce your Majesty to endeavour to surpass them in that Respect.

His Czarish Majesty had the greater Reason to expect it, *Sire*, not only as he never gave you Cause on his part, to deviate from Maxims which the Kings your Majesty's Predecessors judged good, and which they thought fit to practice towards his Czarish Majesty; but because on the contrary, would your Majesty but reflect a little upon it, you will find that the Conduct which his Czarish Majesty has constantly observed towards your Majesty, has proved very useful to you, and might have convinced you of the Sincerity of his good Intentions towards your Majesty.

May it please your Majesty to recollect all the Advances which the Czar my august Master has made for strengthening and cementing a-new the ancient Union between the two Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*, by more close and strong Ties.

When your Majesty in the Year 1716, desired that his Czarish Majesty would be pleased to send his Ambassadour Prince *Kourakin* to *London*, with what Readiness did the Czar my Master enter into your Majesty's Views? And did he not do all that was possible for him, to comply with your Majesty's Desires, when you caused to be proposed to him by one of the chief of the *English* Ministry at that time, a Project of a Treaty of perpetual defensive

defensive Alliance, and of Guaranty for the Succession of the *British* Crown established in the Protestant Line, and of another Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, by which your Majesty and the *British* Nation were to find solid and perpetual Advantages.

The Remembrance of all that passed at that Time, and on that Occasion, as well in *England* as in *Holland*, is still so fresh, that it is needless to repeat all the Particulars. The Principal Ministers your Majesty has at this Time, are not ignorant of them: They have been often employed to assure his Czarish Majesty's Ministers of your Majesty's Desire to bring so good and beneficial a Work to its Conclusion, and to perfect it. His Czarish Majesty did equally wish it, and shewed all the Pliantness that could be expected from him.

Yet this Work so earnestly desired at first by your Majesty, and which would have produced such solid Advantages to the *British* Nation, and given them such great Preferences in their Commerce to all other Nations, remained imperfect.

The Interest of the Nobility of *Mecklenburg* came a-cross: That Interest, so foreign to the Crown of *Great Britain*, created Incidents which dissipated all the Appearances of a happy Success of that Negotiation.

It was by this that all the Earnestness which had been shewn for making Alliances with his Czarish Majesty, came to abate; and to be changed all on a sudden into Disgust, Animosity, and Hatred.

Your Majesty's Ministers were soon observed to fill Foreign Courts with sinister Insinuations, to act against his Czarish Majesty's Interest, and to give all manner of false Interpretations of his Intentions. Great Pains were taken to draw off his Friends, and to raise him Enemies. What Means were

were not used to embroil his Czarish Majesty with the Court of *Vienna*, and to divert the Court of *Denmark* from the Measures then taken with his Czarish Majesty for the Operations of the War against *Sweden*? And in 1716, when his Czarish Majesty was at *Copenhagen*, was it not brought to the Point of causing Admiral *Norris* to act hostilely against his Czarish Majesty's Fleet, and against his Land-Forces, if his *Danish* Majesty would only have consented to it?

Pretexts were to be found out for palliating so great a Change of Conduct, and so extraordinary a Proceeding towards his Czarish Majesty. To dispose the Publick to believe there were strong Reasons for using him so, it was rumoured among the *British* Nation, and pretended to be believed, that his Czarish Majesty held Correspondence with the Pretender, for placing him on the Throne of *Great Britain*.

All the Assurances, Sire, which his Czarish Majesty caused to be given to your Majesty, by the Memorial which I had the Honour to present to you in 1717, might have convinced your Majesty and all the reasonable World, that this Design was never in his Thoughts; and that these Imputations were false and groundless.

When any Advances were made from that Quarter, his Czarish Majesty rejected them with Firmness, even without returning Answers; and without permitting his Ministers to enter into any Communication with the Adherents of that Person.

But to cut up the Root of all Suspicion, of what Nature soever they were, his Majesty was pleased to overlook the Prejudice, which the Conduct observed towards him for some time, had done to his Affairs; and to forget the Injury that had been offered to his Integrity and Greatness of Mind:

Mind: He sacrificed his Resentments to the Desire he had to preserve good Harmony between the Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*; and he offered your Majesty to terminate with you, all the Differences there might be between you, and to re-establish mutual Confidence and good Correspondence.

Your Majesty knows, that his Czarish Majesty's Privy-Councillour of State, M. *Tolstoy*, repaired to your Majesty at *Hanover*, with that Commission; that the Steps and Offers his Czarish Majesty made for renewing the Negotiations of Alliance, were considerable; and that nothing could have been capable to hinder the happy Success of them, had not the same Interest of the Nobility of *Mecklenburg* ruined the apparent Probability there was of accomplishing it.

The Czar my august Master, conceived new Hopes of forming a good and solid Union between the two Monarchies, when your Majesty sent to him during his Stay in *Holland*, Mr. *Whitworth* and Admiral *Norris*, your Ministers Plenipotentiary: But his Czarish Majesty's Ministers had hardly entered into Conference with those of your Majesty, when these Hopes vanished, because they owned they had no Propositions to make; and when his Czarish Majesty's Ministers made some, which tended to re-establish good Harmony and a perfect and sincere Alliance, your Majesty's Ministers contented themselves with taking those Proposals *ad referendum*, declaring that they were not furnished with Orders on that Subject.

At the same time his Czarish Majesty received Advices, which explained to him what might be the Motives of the Procedures observed towards him: He was informed of the secret Negotiations set on foot by some of your Majesty's Ministers, for a separate Peace with *Sweden*. This disposed
his

his Czarish Majesty to hearken likewise on his part, to the Propositions which some Ministers of *Sweden*, who were at that time in *Holland*, made, for entering upon a Negotiation of Peace.

Their Majesties the Kings of *Poland* and *Prussia*, had then the same Views, and they assured his Czarish Majesty, that they would take Measures in concert with him for the Common Good. Their Dispositions engaged his Czarish Majesty to explain himself upon the Propositions of *Sweden*, and to shew that he was disposed to enter into Negotiation. A Place for the Congress was settled; which was the Isle of *Aland*.

His Czarish Majesty, who had always in his view a General Peace, communicated the Resolution of the late King of *Sweden*, as soon as he had received it, as well to your Majesty by your Resident M. *Weber*, as to his Majesty the King of *Denmark* by his Envoy Extraordinary at *Petersbourg*; assuring your Majesties, that your Ministers should be admitted to the Congress, if you were disposed to enter into this Negotiation jointly with his Czarish Majesty.

The Czar my Master, not seeing in your Majesty any Inclination to come into it, and finding on the contrary, that the separate Negotiations begun in *Sweden* were preferred to it; his Czarish Majesty could not forbear causing the Congress of *Aland* to be opened, and continuing afterwards the Negotiations of Peace jointly with his *Prussian* Majesty.

The Affair had been ended long ago, while the King of *Sweden* was alive, could his Czarish Majesty have resolved to abandon his Allies, and to enter into the Measures which were proposed to him, against your Majesty.

But good Faith, which his Czarish Majesty esteems a principal Virtue in a great Monarch,

his Faithfulness in maintaining the Alliances he had contracted, made him absolutely reject those Measures: He chose rather to sacrifice all the Advantages he might have reaped from them, than to expose himself to the Reproach of having ever in the Course of his Reign deserted his Allies, and been wanting to his Treaties: He therefore preferred the Continuance of the War to a clandestine and separate Peace.

His Czarish Majesty has since that Time caused new Offers to be made to your Majesty, as well by his own Ministers as by those of your Majesty, for re-establishing good Correspondence and Union, and taking common Measures.

He offered even to break off the Congress at *Aland*, as soon as any Disposition should appear in your Majesty for renewing a sincere Friendship.

These advances made by his Czarish Majesty had no better Success than so many others which had preceeded them: They were received with Coldness and Indifference.

The Consideration of the Proceedings and Integrity of his Czarish Majesty, moved foreign Princes who were well affected to the Common Good, to interpose their good Offices for the re-establishing of good Intelligence between the Czar my august Master and your Majesty.

With this View his Royal Highness the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*, caused some Propositions to be made last Winter to his Czarish Majesty, who instantly received them with Joy; and to shew that he was in the best Disposition to bring them to a Conclusion, he sent to his Minister in *France* full Powers for entering into Negotiation on that Subject.

But the Offer of those Propositions was hardly made, when they were likewise let drop again,
and

and it was observed that your Majesty was not inclined to them.

His Czarish Majesty thought that this Affair was putting upon a good foot again, when your Majesty sent your Resident Mr. *Jefferyes* to his Majesty's Court, and when your Majesty assured that Court by me, that he was to make Proposals of Alliance: But they were very much surprized there, when instead of making any himself, he asked at his Arrival, what those were that they had to make to him?

His Czarish Majesty had a Right to pretend and require, that the Promise made him should be made good; and that since Assurances had been given him that the said Minister came to propose, he ought to do it by some Overture.

However, his Majesty was pleased to pass over that Difficulty; and to give a new Proof of the Sincerity of his Intentions for the establishing of a solid Alliance between the two Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*, he ordered his Ministers to put into the Hands of your Majesty's said Resident, a Project of a Defensive Alliance and Guaranty, conformable to that which had been set on foot in the Year 1716.

Could there be clearer and stronger Proofs given than these, that his Czarish Majesty had no Design, nor so much as the Thought to undertake any thing against your Majesty's Government? Since far from doing any thing tending that way, he sought only to attach himself to your Majesty, and to engage himself with you for the surer Establishment of your Throne, and for securing it to your Royal Posterity.

Yet, Sire, though your Majesty's Resident sent that Project to your Court, so far was it from being looked upon with any Regard, that not so much as an Answer was returned to it; and his

Czarish Majesty instead of being made sensible of your Majesty's being inclined to make a Return to all these Advances made by his Czarish Majesty for restoring good Harmony, received credible Advices from several Parts, that the numerous Squadron sent by your Majesty into the *Baltick* under the Command of Admiral *Norris*, was designed to succour *Sweden*, and to turn against his Czarish Majesty,

The News of a Design so contrary to your Majesty's Engagements, surprized his Czarish Majesty: He could not persuade himself that he had any thing like it to fear from an Ally on whom he had heaped so many Benefits, nor from the Naval Force of *Great Britain*, with which his Czarish Majesty and his glorious Ancestors, have always maintained an inviolable Friendship, and most strict Correspondence.

But, calling to Mind *what had happened on other Occasions*, he judged, that for securing himself from all Surprise, Prudence required that such important Advices should not be neglected, and he sent Orders to the underwritten Minister to inform himself at your Majesty's Court, what the said Squadron was designed for, and whether it was true that Admiral *Norris* had Orders so contrary to what were to be expected from a Prince allied with his Czarish Majesty?

His Czarish Majesty's Fleet was then ready to put to Sea: His Czarish Majesty wrote to that Admiral, desiring him to own plainly what his Orders and Designs were; warning him, that if he could not assure his Majesty by writing, that he would undertake nothing against him and his Fleet, he should forbear approaching with his Squadron the Coasts and Fleet of his Czarish Majesty.

Your Majesty's Secretary of State, Mr. *Craggs*,
strongly

strongly assured the underwritten Minister, that the Admiral had no Orders to act in a hostile Manner against his Czarish Majesty, to whom the said Admiral also wrote on his part from *Copenhagen* to the same Purpose, though in Terms less clear.

In the mean time, the Campaign being ended, his Czarish Majesty upon his Return to *Petersbourg*, received Advices, that pursuant to your Majesty's new Engagements contracted with *Sweden*, Admiral *Norris* had actually Orders to join 18 of his Men of War to the *Swedish* Fleet, and to act against his Czarish Majesty. Accordingly, that *English* Squadron thus combined with the *Swedish*, did sail towards the *Scheren* of *Sweden*; but it was too late to execute their Design. The advanced Season had already put an End to the Operations of his Czarish Majesty's Campaign: He was returned to his own Harbours with his Fleet and Gallies. His Czarish Majesty was informed soon after by his Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Aland*, of the Letters which your Majesty's Embassadour in *Sweden* the Lord *Carteret*, and Admiral *Norris*, had written for offering him your Mediation, and of his Plenipotentiaries Reasons for sending them back: They came from Ministers who had no manner of Credentials to his Czarish Majesty, and were drawn up in *imperious Terms*, which were not proper to be used to a great Monarch.

Your Majesty, who so well knows what is due to Sovereigns when any thing is to be treated with them, may judge by all that passed on that Occasion, whether the Manner in which your Majesty's Ministers treated his Czarish Majesty, when they offered him your Mediation, Sire, was agreeable to the Friendship which has subsisted at all times between the Crowns of *Great Russia* and
Great

Great Britain, and whether a Mediation offered with Circumstances so little equitable, could be looked upon as impartial ?

To tell a Sovereign with a sort of *Command and Threatning*, as your Majesty's Ministers wrote to his Czarish Majesty, that he must make an End of the War, to put himself into a Condition to obtain by that Means a reasonable Peace ; and to propose to him the Mediation of a Power, at the same time that he is given to understand, that the same Power has entered into an Alliance, and that in concert with his Enemy he has taken Measures against him ; this is not to endeavour to engage him to Peace, it is rather seeking Pretexts for a Rupture, and threatning him with it.

His Czarish Majesty cannot believe your Majesty has these Views : They are too opposite to the true Interest of *Great Britain*, and to the Idea the Czar, my most august Master, has of your Majesty's Equity and Greatness of Mind.

It does not appear what Motives are of Importance enough for breaking at this time, without any just and lawful Reason, the ancient Ties of Friendship between the two Crowns, and the good Correspondence maintained and cultivated in all Times with mutual Care.

Those Ties have always proved to the *British* Nation a Source of considerable Advantages in their Commerce : Wars interrupt the Course and Security of it ; publick Calamities and infinite Evils are the inevitable Consequences of Wars.

His Czarish Majesty is desirous to prevent them by all the Means that depend upon him : My most august Master is still in the same Disposition in which he has always been, to maintain inviolably a good Understanding with your Majesty and the Crown of *Great Britain*, and to cultivate its Friendship.

He

He has not yet given it any Pretext for committing Hostilities against him, and he declares that he will never commit any on his Part, unless he be openly declared and acted against ; which his Czarish Majesty hopes will not happen.

His Majesty expects with impatience to be informed of the Resolution your Majesty will be pleased to signify upon this Memorial which I have the Honour to present to you, to the End my most august Master may know what he has to expect on the part of your Royal Majesty. Done at London, the 14th of December 1719.

Signed

Wesselofski.

Much has been said of *Partiality* to the E—e since the Accession ; but as a Subject that affects these Nations so essentially as this, can never enough be handled, it seem'd my Duty, as I look upon it for the Interest of the Public, to enforce the Argument by the most authentic Proof that could be brought to support what had been already suggested by other Pens.

Peter the Great, Emperor of *Muscovy*, was attach'd to none of our Parties here at home ; he cou'd have no Interest, no Views to increase our Animosities ; he had a Soul above making false or injurious Suggestions ; he had too keen a Sense of Honour to attempt wounding the Reputation of any Man, much less of a Prince and great King, unless he had the highest Provocation given him, and was warranted by the strictest Justice. The preceding *Memorial* comes from that heroic Prince we have describ'd ; and therefore ought it to be look'd upon as Conclusive with regard to Two the most important Points than can employ an *English* Pen ; that is, that the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*, had induced our Court to declare War against *Sweden*, to oblige her to a Ratification of that Purchase ;
and

and that the Designs of his late Majesty for annexing *Mecklenbourg* to the E——e, had afterwards involved us with *Russia*.

These Points have been often and warmly debated by the Court and Country Writers and Orators. The latter insisted that all the Measures of the late and even the present Reign, tended to prove what they constantly asserted on these Heads; and the first, insisted as strenuously, that the Electorate was intirely out of the Question with regard to these expensive *Northern Quarrels*. And it is no wonder that both have uncommonly exerted their Talents on the Subject; for old as it may seem, 'tis the most important that cou'd or can be discuss'd. Cou'd the Courtiers shew that the Interest of *England* alone was concern'd in those early alternate Quarrels in the *North*, they wou'd blow up at once the Foundation which the other Party build upon: And cou'd the *Opponents* shew that the Interest of these Nations neither was nor cou'd be concern'd, it necessarily follows, that our *British Bark*, not only *has been steer'd by the H—— r Rudder*, but still is so, if it can be demonstrated that Measures tending to the same Views, are still pursued. All the Treaties of the present Reign, as well as all those of the late, evidently shew, that the Politics of the present and late Ministry are the same with regard to the E——e; and if some Variation appears in their Measures, 'tis owing more to an Alteration in the Circumstances of Affairs both at home and abroad, than to any Deviation from stated *Family Maxims*.

The first four Paragraphs of this Memorial, proves all that is necessary to enforce the Arguments of the *Country Party*: They prove, that in virtue of a Treaty in 1715 with the *Czar* by the late King, as *Electtor*, the *Czar* was to procure

cure him the Possession of *Bremen* and *Verde* from *Denmark*; and that, for so great a Favour, or *Conveniency*, as the *Czar* terms it, *Great-Britain* was to declare War against *Sweden*. The *Czar* prevails on *Denmark* to part with its Conquests, and so far fulfils his Engagement; but *Denmark* not contented with a good round Sum of Money for the Purchase, insists that *Britain* shall guaranty its other Conquests from *Sweden*. Thus it comes that we are Guaranties for *Sleswick*, which made part of our Quarrel afterwards with the *Czar*. The *twenty-seventh* Paragraph of the Memorial and most of the subsequent, not only point out evidently the late King's Views upon *Mecklenbourg*, but that these Views had obstructed a good Issue from the Advances made by the *Czar* for cementing a lasting and beneficial Friendship with his late Majesty as King of *Great Britain*; and that at last, these same Views, had occasion'd such a Misunderstanding between those Princes as ruin'd our Trade to *Russia*, and threw it into the Hands of the King of *Prussia's* Subjects, who, for many Years after, supplied *Muscovy* with Woollen Goods.

The Memorial is so plain and conclusive in relation to the Matters it treats of, that it wou'd be offering some Insult to the Readers Understanding to trouble him with any more of my Observations upon it; yet before I can persuade myself to drop it intirely, I can't help taking Notice if two particular Suggestions in it, as they seem to reflect Dishonour on my Country and on some of my Countrymen. The first is, that Admiral *N——*s had secret Orders to act offensively against the *Czar's* Fleet, and had actually join'd 18 Sail of his Fleet to the *Swedish* Navy for that purpose, notwithstanding the most solemn Assurances given to the contrary by the Admiral and Secretary *Craggs*. But, as the *Czar*, by his Mi-

nister says in the Memorial, *it was too late to execute their Design: For the Russian Fleet and Gallies, were return'd to their own Harbours.* Here is a strong Insinuation of the Breach of National Faith and Honour, which shou'd be held most sacred by all Nations; and wou'd by ours above all others, being naturally inclin'd to Plainness and Probity, had we been steer'd by no other Rudder but our own. *But calling to mind, says the Czar, what had happen'd on other Occasions, it was judged prudent to secure the Russian Fleet from all Surprise.* Here is a plain Allusion to our falling upon the *Spanish* Fleet the Year before, in breach, as Foreigners say, of national and Princely Faith.

The other Suggestion concerns the *Politeness* and Policy of our Nation; and it concerns besides, the Character of a very great Minister now at the Helm, whom the Czar directly points at as writing those imperious Letters which that great Prince complains of; and which in no Sense can be deem'd either polite or politic. "To tell a Sovereign, says the Memorial, with "a sort of Command and Threatning, as your "Majesty's Ministers wrote to his Czarish Majesty, *that he must make an End of the War,* " &c." All we shall say further on this last Head, is, that the Great Man, then our Minister at *Stockholm*, here levell'd at, was not of himself capable of giving Offence by Unpoliteness towards so great a Prince as that Czar was; but we must suppose, that, like Mr. Craggs and the Admiral, he was oblig'd to tug at the *H ——— r* Oar. Just so was it with Mr. Jackson our former Minister at *Stockholm*, who in his Turn, bully'd *Sweden* to condescend to ratify the Purchase of *Bremen*, &c. from *Denmark*, for a Million of *Rixdollars*, and 240,000 *l.* which she owed *England* for the Capture of *English* Ships during a Peace.

Peace. The Ministerial *Leger de main* made use of to exonerate *Sweden* of this so just a Debt for Depredations, stated and due to the *English* Merchants, is so very curious that it wou'd be wronging the Reader to stifle it here.

The Demand of 240,000 *l.* was admitted on the Part of *Sweden*, it cou'd not be denied nor conceal'd; but as ready Money was wanting there, and that this Sum deducted from the Million of *Rixdollers*, to be paid by *Hanover* for the Ratification of the Purchase of *Bremen*, and *Verden*, from *Denmark*, wou'd reduce it to a Nut-Shell, the following *Nostrum* was thought of. By a Treaty between *England* and *Sweden*, in King *William's* Reign, both Crowns were obliged reciprocally to furnish certain Succours to each other, if attack'd by a foreign Power. But by the 15th Article of the same Treaty it is stipulated, *that if the Confederate apply'd to for Succours shou'd himself be involved in a War, either against his own Subjects, or against a foreign Enemy, he should not be oblig'd, during such War, to furnish Succours, but may recall his Forces, if any he had sent before the breaking out of such Intestine or Foreign War.* By this Proviso, so just and reasonable in itself, *Britain* cou'd not, with any Colour of Equity, be required to succour *Sweden* during her War with *Denmark*, which begun in 1709, nor that with *Russia*, which, tho' it began earlier, was latter than our War with *France* in 1702.—Thus then, by the very Letter of the Treaty between King *William* and *Sweden* in 1700, are we warranted not to succour *Sweden* all Queen *Ann's* Reign; and the Rebellion in these Kingdoms in the Beginning of the late Reign, is a Plea equally good, till his late Majesty thought proper in 1715 to declare War against that Crown. Nor is it less obvious, that we were not obliged to grant Succours to a Crown whilst we were at War with it. Yet for all these

conclusive Reasons which shou'd exempt us from all Claims on the Part of *Sweden* on the Score of Succours, we find the Whole explain'd away by Ministerial or some other *Craft*, and 240,000 *l.* of *English* Property given away to bring *Sweden* into Temper with *Hanover*.—Happy, had this been the only Sum given or expended to promote the sole Interest of the E——e!—But the Words of the Treaty by which this large Share of *English* Property had been explain'd away are worthy the special Notice of *Englishmen*. The Treaty was sign'd at *Stockholm*, *Jan.* 20, 1720, by the most refin'd of our Statesmen, and the *Barons noble Luminary*, whose polite Condescension on this Occasion, was owing, as we must suppose, to an implicit Resignation to his Master's Will and Pleasure.

“ And whereas it happen'd that her late Sacred
 “ Majesty of *Great Britain*, was herself engaged
 “ in a War against the Crown of *France* till the
 “ Year 1713, when the War was concluded by
 “ the Treaty of Peace at *Utrecht*, and therefore
 “ neither could nor ought to be bound to furnish
 “ the Subsidies promis'd to the Crown of *Sweden*;
 “ yet forasmuch as the Kingdom of *Sweden* has
 “ been in War from that Time to this, and for that
 “ Reason demands the *Swedish* Subsidies which
 “ are in Arrear; (be it noted, that from the Year
 “ 1715 to this Time, 1720, England was at War
 “ with *Sweden*.) And whereas the Subjects of his
 “ Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* demand
 “ just Satisfaction for their Ships and Merchandise,
 “ intercepted by the *Swedish* Men of War
 “ and Privateers, and afterwards confiscated; and
 “ whereas in like manner the Subjects of her Sacred
 “ Royal Majesty of *Sweden* require just Satisfaction
 “ for their Ships and Goods intercepted
 “ by the Men of War and Privateers of *Great*
 “ *Britain*; for this Reason 'tis agreed by the contracting
 “ Parties, that Commissaries shall forth-
 “ with

“ with be elected on both Sides, to examine and
 “ liquidate the Complaints relating to the Ships
 “ and Goods so intercepted and taken, that it may
 “ appear what Part the one owes to the other, and
 “ that what is accordingly due, after a Calculation
 “ made on both Sides, may be punctually paid
 “ within the Term fix’d by the Commissaries for
 “ settling those Pretensions.”

The least illuminated *English* Reader can’t but observe the Cookery of this Article thro’ all its Varnishing. The *Swedish* Depredations in Times of profound Peace, were too notorious to be quite overlook’d; but then such colourable Items are set against them as reduce them to nothing.—The *Swedes*, God help them, had no Ships except Men of War and Privateers, to be taken in those Days; and of these or any other, I defy all the *Hanoverian* Apologists, to shew that we had taken a single *Swedish* Ship, before War was declared against that Crown. And sure, we were not accountable for Captures pending the War, if there had been any, as there were not of any Consequence. Our Merchants demanded no Satisfaction for Captures during the War; they claim’d only for Depredations during the Peace, than which no Claim could be more just and reasonable. But *H—r* stood in their way then, as it did afterwards at *Seville*, where *Commissaries* were appointed by Treaty to settle Losses that had been tacitly given up by the *Plenipos*.—I shall never love the Word *Commissary* the longest Day I have to live, tho’ I shan’t be able to forget that it was first started at *Stockholm*, in 1720, travell’d to *Seville* in 1729, and came back to *Madrid* in 1738 to fill up a Clasm in the memorable *Convention*;—But let us for a moment return to keep our *Hanoverian* Scribe, the Noble *Baron*, company.

He is very angry, that some of our Writers had call’d *England a Money Province to Hanover*;
 and

and to prove them Libellers or *Ignoramus's*, concludes, for *two Reasons*, that the Charge is false and unjust. His Reasons, are these, (Pag. 52 and 53.) *The late King was the most money'd Prince in Germany, except the King of Prussia, and paid for Bremen and Verden with Hanoverian Money: And as the Civil List is the only Revenue the King can command, if he can't send any of it to H——r, he can send no Money at all thither from England; but the English are so insatiable that the Civil List can scarce suffice to feed their Corruption, therefore no part of it can be spared for H——r.*

These are his mighty Reasons, which we shall examine; but suppose they had been conclusive so far as they go, wou'd that argue an Impropriety in those Writers that had first coin'd the Phrase If it can be proved that all our Expences since the A———n, in Armaments at Home, Foreign Subsidies and Foreign Troops, Wars on the Continent, and on account of Guaranties, may be placed solely to the Account of the E——e, may it not be said, with the utmost Propriety, that *England is a Money-Province to H———r*, tho' no part of the Civil List Revenue can be spared from *English Corruption*, and that his M——y may have a vast Treasure of *H———r* Money in the Castle of *H——r*.

Till the A———n, the use of Money was hardly known in the North of *Germany* except in the Trading Sea Port Towns: If I were at Liberty I cou'd give many Instances of the Scarcity at *H———r*, before the Death of Queen *Anne*: But admitting that his late Majesty had saved more Money than any Prince in the Empire, except his Cozen of *Prussia*, 'tis Strange he did not think of purchasing *Bremen* from *Denmark*, till he had the *English Civil List* to help him out. The *Baron* himself says, (pag. 47.) and I believe him, *that the King of Denmark possess'd himself of Stade*
an

and the Dutchy of Bremen in 1712.—'tis a doubt, whether the Money cou'd be spared till the *A——n*, but tho' it cou'd, the possession wou'd turn to very little Account to *H——r*, unless she had *England* to support her in it, and force *Sweden* to relinquish her Title.

I willing agree with the *Baron*, that *Corruption* is grown to a monstrous Size since the *A——n*, and am not altogether clear, but that his late *M——y* had, according to this *H——n* Authority, *rely'd upon it as the Staff of his Peace and Safety*, but at the same time our Author does not know, or forgets, that the Crown has Various other Methods in her Power of *Corrupting*, without employing a Shilling of the *Civil List* Revenue. Therefore supposing the late Minister as guilty of *Corruption* as is alledged, it concludes indeed that we are the most venal People under the Sun, but does not conclude that no part of the *Civil List* Revenue was sent, or cou'd be spared to be sent to *H——r*. But be that as it will, I am sorry that we, his late *M——y's* *English* Subjects, had no Experience of his being a Money'd Prince before he came to Honour us with his presence; for before ever he stir'd from *H——r*, Care was taken to defray the *Expence* of his Journey hither; but perhaps this might have been Occasion'd more by the over-eager Officioufness of our Parliament, than any want of Money at *H——r*, or in Consequence of any Desire or Command from thence.—Let me add on this Head, that I know not whether the Subjects of the *E——e* be richer or poorer now than at the Accession; but am sure the *E——r* is, or ought to be richer by far. Nor shou'd I wonder if he were the most money'd Prince not only in *Germany* but in *Europe*. I shou'd not wonder neither, because I have the most exalted Notions of his *M——y's* Princely Generosity and Tendernefs for us his *British* Subjects,

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jects, if he wou'd graciously be pleas'd to ease them of such Burdens as compose part of the Civil List Revenue, even tho' it shou'd be made up to him by the E——e, where there are but few Taxes and Burdens, tho' much Money.

It is high Time the *Baron*, and I shou'd part, it being probable we shall never agree; and perhaps, it might not be in my Power, however desirous I may be, to keep my Temper as I have done, shou'd I keep him Company much longer. Therefore every thing consider'd, Times, Seasons, Power, &c. 'tis best, and perhaps safest, for me to take my leave: Yet before I do it let me just mention what the *Baron*, says of the Yellow Sash at *Dettingen*. Like a cunning Shaver as he is, he neither owns nor denys the Fact, contenting himself with turning our Jealousy on that Head into jest and ridicule. But as he himself tacitly seems to confess the reallity of the Fact, I shall only say, that the Exchange, if there was any, of *Yellow* for *Red*, on that Important Day, was an unkind alternative, to say no more of it.

To (conclude; "I wonder, says the *Baron*, "Pag. 56, how that self contradicting People, " (a Polite G——n Name, I suppose, for us "*Englishmen*) will at last dispose of these *Hanoverians* in they Pay? I should be glad to know "in what Light they will consider them?"—In as plain *English*, I inform him, that the generality of us *Englishmen*, look upon these *Hanoverians* in our Pay, to be as burdensome, and useless, as they are distateful and unwelcome to us: and further, that we wou'd *dispose* of them, that is get rid of them, if we could. But as to this Article of our *H——n* Mercenaries, I refer the Reader to an accurate and natural *Traet*, handed about Town, since the 9th of this present Month of *December* 1743, which I am not at Liberty to quote.